

CHAPTER 63
REQUIREMENTS FOR SALONS
AND SCHOOLS OF COSMETOLOGY ARTS AND SCIENCES

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470] Chs 149, 150]

[Prior to IAC 12/23/92, see 645—Chapters 60, 61]

645—63.1(157) Rules and inspection reports. The owner or manager of every salon or school of cosmetology arts and sciences shall keep a copy of the rules of sanitation adopted by the Iowa department of public health and of the most recent inspection report posted in a conspicuous place for the information and guidance of all persons employed or studying therein and the public generally.

645—63.2(157) License. The original license, duplicate license or temporary permit, and the current renewal certifying that the practitioner is licensed or a trainee certified by the board shall be visibly displayed for each licensee. Salon and school of cosmetology arts and sciences licenses along with the current renewal shall be posted visible to the public therein.

645—63.3(157) Proper quarters.

63.3(1) A salon shall not be maintained in a home unless a separate room is provided for that purpose. The room(s) designated as the salon shall not be permitted licensure unless it has direct ingress and egress from the outside of the residence. An exception to this rule is that an entrance may be through a nonliving area of the residence, i.e., hall, garage or stairway; in such an exception, any doors leading to the living quarters from said salon shall be closed during business hours. Any door leading directly from the licensed salon to any portion of the living area of the residence shall be closed at all times during business hours.

63.3(2) Salons operated in connection with any other business, except where food is handled, shall be separated by at least a partial partition. Should the salon be operated immediately adjacent to a business where food is handled, such establishment shall be entirely separated and any doors between the aforesaid shall be rendered unusable except in an emergency.

63.3(3) Each salon shall include a clinical, dispensary and reception area.

63.3(4) All establishments shall be kept well-lighted with at least 10 foot candlepower of natural or artificial light present at all work stations. All areas shall be well-lighted.

63.3(5) All establishments shall be adequately ventilated. Special precautions must be taken when providing artificial nail services.

63.3(6) Toilet facilities shall be provided and made available and easily accessible within the building. They shall be maintained in sanitary condition. Soap or other cleansing agent must be available and individual cloth, paper towels or air blowers for drying hands must be provided. The common towel is strictly prohibited and the presence of same shall be prima facie evidence of its use.

63.3(7) A salon owner or supervisor may designate a smoking area, but a salon in its entirety may not be a designated smoking area. Signs must be posted indicating smoking and nonsmoking areas.

a. An entire salon may be designated as a nonsmoking area.

b. No person shall smoke or carry lighted smoking materials in a nonsmoking area or where flammable materials are being handled or dispensed.

c. The clinic area of all salons and schools of cosmetology arts and sciences shall be designated nonsmoking areas.

d. The dispensary area of all salons and schools of cosmetology arts and sciences shall be designated nonsmoking areas.

645—63.4(157) Sanitation.

63.4(1) All salons and schools of cosmetology arts and sciences shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

63.4(2) If a premises houses more than one licensed salon, the cleanliness and sanitary conditions of any common areas are the responsibility of each license holder and any violation found in the common area will be cited against all licensees occupying the premises.

63.4(3) Every licensee, trainee or student engaged in serving the public shall be neat and clean in person and attire.

63.4(4) All licensees and students shall wash their hands with soap and water immediately before serving each patron.

63.4(5) Hair clippings shall not be allowed to accumulate and should be disposed of after each service.

63.4(6) The UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS are a set of guidelines which all students and licensees shall employ consistently with all clients to prevent exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the transmission of disease.

a. Place used needles, razor blades and other sharp instruments in a puncture-resistant container for disposal. Locate these containers as close to the use area as is practical.

b. Disposable gloves shall be worn to prevent exposure to blood, body fluids containing visible blood and other fluids to which universal precautions apply.

c. Immediately and thoroughly wash hands and other skin surfaces that are contaminated with blood, body fluids containing visible blood, or other body fluids to which universal precautions apply.

d. Licensees and students who have weeping dermatitis or draining lesions should refrain from all direct client care and from handling client-care equipment until the condition has cleared.

63.4(7) Definitions and terms for infection control practices:

a. Sterilization: a procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.

b. Disinfection: a procedure that kills pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores. Chemical germicides which are formulated as disinfectants are used on inanimate surfaces and should not be used on skin or tissue.

c. Sterilizer or sterilant: an agent intended to destroy all microorganisms—viruses, bacteria, fungi, and their spores on inanimate objects.

d. Disinfectant: an agent intended to destroy or irreversibly inactivate specific viruses, bacteria, or pathogenic fungi, but not necessarily their spores, on inanimate surfaces. Most disinfectants are not effective sterilants.

e. Antiseptic: a chemical germicide formulated to be used on skin or tissue. Antiseptics should not be used as disinfectants.

f. Germicide: a general term indicating an agent that kills pathogenic microorganisms.

g. Decontamination: a procedure that eliminates or reduces microbial contamination to a safe level with respect to transmission of infection. Sterilization and disinfection procedures are often used for decontamination.

h. Sanitization: a procedure that reduces the level of microbial contamination so that the item or surface is considered safe.

63.4(8) Classification of instruments and implements:

a. Critical: instruments and objects that are directly introduced into the bloodstream or into other normally sterile areas of the body.

b. Semicritical: instruments and objects that come in contact with intact mucous membranes and do not ordinarily penetrate body surfaces.

c. Noncritical: instruments and objects that do not ordinarily touch the client or those that contact only intact skin.

63.4(9) All instruments or implements classified as critical shall be sterilized following each use.

a. All liquid sterilants must be EPA-registered, hospital-grade, bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal and tuberculocidal. They should be used strictly in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for mixing and immersion.

b. Moist heat (steam under pressure) shall be 250 degrees F (121 degrees C), or above, prevacuum cycle, 271 degrees F (132 degrees C).

c. Dry heat shall be 171 degrees C for 1 hour; 160 degrees C for 2 hours; 121 degrees C for 16 hours or longer.

d. All sterilized instruments shall be stored in an airtight container or a liquid sterilant until ready for use.

63.4(10) All instruments or implements classified as semicritical shall be disinfected following each use.

a. All liquid disinfectants must be EPA-registered, hospital-grade, bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal and tuberculocidal. They should be used strictly in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for mixing and immersion.

b. Moist heat shall be at 75-100 degrees C used at a high activity level.

63.4(11) All instruments or implements classified as noncritical shall be disinfected following each use.

63.4(12) All disinfected semicritical and noncritical implements shall be stored in a disinfected, dry covered container until ready for use.

63.4(13) Each work station shall have:

a. A closed container for all contaminated implements and instruments.

b. A closed container for all disinfected implements and instruments.

c. A closed container containing a liquid disinfectant for contaminated implements.

63.4(14) Disinfectants and sterilants as described above shall be available for immediate use at all times in a salon or school of cosmetology arts and sciences that is in operation.

63.4(15) Any disposable material that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semiliquid state if compressed, shall be placed in a red hazardous waste bag and disposed of in accordance with regulation for removal of hazardous waste.

63.4(16) Any disposable sharp objects that come in contact with blood or other body fluids shall be disposed of in a red sealable rigid container (punctureproof) that is clearly labeled for disposal of hazardous waste sharps.

63.4(17) Hazardous waste containers and bags shall be available for use at all times when services are being performed. Absence of containers shall be prima facie evidence of noncompliance.

63.4(18) Emery boards, cosmetic sponges, applicators and orangewood sticks must be discarded after each use or given to the client.

645—63.5(157) Particular aspects of sanitizing.

63.5(1) Any material used to stop the flow of blood shall be used in liquid or powder form. The use of a styptic pencil is strictly prohibited; its presence in the workplace shall be prima facie evidence of its use.

63.5(2) All fluids, semifluids and powders must be dispensed with a shaker, dispenser pump or spray-type container. All creams, lotions and other cosmetics used for patrons must be kept in closed containers and dispensed with disposable applicators.

63.5(3) The use of nail buffers or neck dusters is strictly prohibited. Presence of these articles in the workplace shall be prima facie evidence of use.

63.5(4) Head lice may be treated in the salon or school at the discretion of the licensed cosmetologist or instructor of cosmetology arts and sciences. Compliance with all applicable laws and rules shall be required.

63.5(5) All consumers must be protected from direct skin contact with multiuse capes or covers, by single-use towels, or paper neck strips. Neck strips must be disposed of immediately after use. All consumers must be protected with a nonabsorbent cover during chemical application.

63.5(6) Licensees and students shall wear disposable gloves while working on a client if blood, pus or weeping is present or likely to occur. Gloves shall be disposed of after single use.

63.5(7) Licensees, salon owners and supervisors shall comply with all relevant federal and state workplace safety laws including all relevant requirements of federal and state hazard communication standards.

63.5(8) All sharp or pointed equipment shall be stored when not in use so as not to be readily available to consumers.

63.5(9) All heat-producing appliances must be stored in proper containers in a sufficiently ventilated, safe area.

63.5(10) Each licensee and salon owner shall comply with all other applicable state regulations pertaining to public health and safety.

645—63.6(157) Water. Every salon or school of cosmetology arts and sciences shall be supplied with an adequate supply of potable hot and cold water under pressure.

645—63.7(157) Laundry and storage facilities. All salons and schools of cosmetology arts and sciences must maintain an adequate supply of sanitized linen for proper operation.

63.7(1) All sanitized linen must be kept in an enclosed, dustproof cabinet until used.

63.7(2) Any towel that has been used once shall be considered soiled and shall be placed in a closed receptacle until properly laundered and sanitized.

63.7(3) Freshly laundered towels shall be used for each client.

645—63.8(157) Work stands. All work stands shall be covered with nonabsorbent, washable material.

63.8(1) All bottles, jars, receptacles, compartments and containers of all kinds shall be properly labeled at all times.

63.8(2) All equipment shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

645—63.9(157) Pets. No pets of any kind shall be permitted in a salon or school of cosmetology arts and sciences except guide dogs and fish in an aquarium.

645—63.10(157) Clients. Licensees in serving the public may exercise reasonable discretion in accepting clients in their practice; however, licensees shall not refuse to accept clients into their practice or deny service to clients because of the client's race, creed, age, sex or national origin.

645—63.11(157) Records. Client records and appointment records shall be maintained for a period of no less than three years following the last date of entry. Proper safeguards shall be provided to ensure the safety of these records from destructive elements.

EXCEPTION: A school of cosmetology arts and sciences is not required to maintain appointment records for any required period of time. However, the client records shall indicate the date of service and identify the student rendering the service.

645—63.12(157) Electrology requirements and sanitation. A salon in which electrology is practiced shall follow all sanitation rules and requirements pertaining to all salons and shall also follow these requirements:

63.12(1) Electrology room shall have adequate space, lighting and ventilation.

63.12(2) Floors in the immediate area where the electrology is performed shall have an impervious, smooth, washable surface.

63.12(3) All service table surfaces shall be constructed of impervious, easily cleanable material.

63.12(4) Razors shall be single-client use and disposable or shall be sterilized razors with a new blade used for each client.

645—63.13(157) Violations. If a violation of Iowa Code or these rules is detected within a premises owned or leased by or affiliated with the licensee in any way, then the violation shall be cited against the licensee.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 147.7, 147.46, 157.6 and 157.14.

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